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Brezhnev Proposes "Code of Conduct" For Big Power Behavior In The Third World

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A

Admiral Inman, USN:

The attached analysis of a Soviet propaganda initiative was selected for your background reading. We believe the proposal enunciated by Brezhnev is significant. The item is essentially the same as the lead article in our current issue of "Trends in Communist Media."

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John
Shanks - it is a significant development and it had previously been called to my attention.

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FBI ANALYSIS GROUP
11 MAY 1981

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BREZHNEV PROPOSES "CODE OF CONDUCT"

FOR BIG POWER BEHAVIOR IN THE THIRD WORLD

President Brezhnev has responded to Reagan Administration censure of Soviet international behavior by proposing a "code of conduct" to govern actions by both big powers in the Third World. Brezhnev used the occasion of a 27 April Kremlin dinner for visiting Libyan leader al-Qadhafi to float the proposal, which departs from Moscow's prior public position that formal guidelines for big power behavior in the Third World were unnecessary. Brezhnev's proposal has all the earmarks of a major Soviet propaganda initiative.

The proposal for a big power "code of conduct" appears to have a dual purpose. On the one hand, extensive Soviet media publicity for Brezhnev's remarks suggests that his proposal is intended as a propaganda ploy to blunt U.S. criticism of Soviet behavior and place Washington on the defensive. A specific goal may be to influence the North-South summit meeting scheduled to be held in Mexico City in October. At the same time, Moscow may hope to use the code-of-conduct proposal as the opening position in eventual bilateral discussions with the Reagan Administration.

Brezhnev's initiative appears to reflect the views of Soviet foreign policy specialists who have maintained that unregulated U.S.-Soviet competition in the Third World has adversely affected bilateral relations. A few days before Brezhnev's speech, an influential Soviet journalist with close ties to the leadership publicly suggested that "something like rules" might have to be worked out in order to ease current tensions.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT Brezhnev's proposed "code of conduct" would apply, he said, to the USSR, the United States, and other permanent members of the UN Security Council. It consists of five principles, some incorporating standard Soviet phraseology in interstate treaties and others drawing on standard themes in Soviet commentary on the Third World. The objective, according to Brezhnev, would be to apply generally accepted international norms to "the young states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America" through agreement on "roughly" the following:

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- + Noninterference in the domestic affairs of the Third World countries and renunciation of "spheres of interests."
- + Respect for the territorial integrity of countries and inviolability of their borders and renunciation of support for "separatist movements."
- + Recognition of the right of the Third World countries to enjoy "equal participation in international life" and to develop relations with any other country.
- + Recognition of each nation's sovereignty over its natural resources and equality in international economic relations and support for Third World efforts to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid.
- + Respect for nonalignment and renunciation of attempts to create "military-political blocs" in the Third World.

MEDIA PUBLICITY Soviet mass media are treating Brezhnev's speech as a major statement on U.S.-Soviet relations. Commentaries on the speech in the party daily PRAVDA and the government paper IZVESTIYA have held up the code-of-conduct proposal as testimony to Moscow's support for Third World aspirations, while accusing Washington of aggressive intentions in such regions as Central America, the Persian Gulf, and southern Africa. Soviet radio broadcasts to the Third World have replayed these commentaries.

THE PRIOR SOVIET POSITION Moscow until now has consistently dismissed the idea, raised increasingly in the West since the mid-1970's, that peaceful coexistence between East and West requires agreed "rules of the game" in the Third World as well. Soviet officials, when they have addressed the issue at all in recent years, have argued that existing international and bilateral agreements are sufficient for regulating superpower behavior. As recently as 22 April, Brezhnev's Politburo colleague Konstantin Chernenko declared in the annual Lenin Day address that the Soviet Union rejects "a code of behavior that would throw mankind back into a long-past age" of Western dominance of the Third World.

Addressing the notion of linkage on 28 March in a Moscow TV international affairs program, Central Committee International Information Department head Leonid Zamyatin labeled demands for rules of behavior "arrogant." The USSR, Zamyatin said, has no obligation to "prove that it can behave in a manner acceptable from the U.S. viewpoint."

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FBI'S ANALYSIS GROUP

11 MAY 1981

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SOVIET PROPONENTS
OF A NEW APPROACH

Brezhnev's decision to break with the traditional line may have been influenced by some Soviet foreign policy commentators who have publicly expressed concern over the negative effects of unregulated Soviet-American competition in the Third World. Such concern has been conveyed by midlevel officials like USA and Canada Institute Director Georgiy Arbatov. IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin has been the most outspoken on the subject. In remarks made in Japan and published in the Tokyo daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN on 22 April, just a few days before Brezhnev's speech, Bovin stated that Moscow and Washington "may have to work out something like rules" for competition in the Third World and "devise means of promoting the easing of tension between them." Bovin has a history of publicly espousing positions that have diverged from the prevailing line in Soviet mass media propaganda but have presaged shifts in official Soviet policy.

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взник *m* покой quiet, rest.

«не давая взнику налетела опасность» (Т).

гужок *m dim* кружок; кольцо (Д) circle, small group.

«собираясь гужками» (АГ2).

полпайки *indecl f pris sl* половина пайки, half-ration (bread), *cf* пайка.

«Потянулся сунуть полпайки в тумбочку» (ИД, КП).

полстяной *adj obs* из толстой подстилки heavy-cloth.

«пошёл по полстяной дорожке» (КП). *Only* полсть, . . . полтяной (Д).

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CHEMISTRY AND INDUSTRY March 10.

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Journal of The American Ceramic Society June 1962

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R. Ulbrich

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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY

It is designed to answer the requirements of chemists, chemical engineers, petroleum engineers, food technologists, pharmacologists, editors, librarians, translators, and scientists in related fields.

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LA RIVISTA DELLE SOSTANZE GRASSE - GIUGNO 1962

Gummi und Asbest
/Plastische Massen
Heft 12, 1962

J. Ass'n Offic.
Agric. Chemists
No. 2, 1962

Techn. et Doc
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Das vorliegende Sachwörterbuch versucht zum ersten Mal, die im russisch-sprachigen Fachschrifttum enthaltenen Termini auf dem Gebiet der Biologie und Medizin zu erfassen und in eine alphabetische Anordnung zu bringen. Im ganzen sind rund 35.000 Fachbezeichnungen aufgenommen, die für den englischsprachenden Naturwissenschaftler, Mediziner, Bibliothekar und Übersetzer ein voll ausreichendes Vokabularium bei dem Studium russischer Fachliteratur darstellen.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung
Jahrgang 80 Heft 11 Spalte 1045

The areas covered up relate to biology and medicine. The field covered up in both these areas is quite extensive.

2908 Journal of The Indian Medical Profession November, 1959

Those of us who constantly read and translate from one language to another come to have our favourite well-thumbed dictionaries always at hand. This little book, . . . may well come in time to fall into that group. . . . NUTRITION ABSTRACTS AND REVIEWS.

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The Dictionary is based on modern and reliable primary sources in both languages; wherever available, American standards in nomenclature and abbreviations have been used. 112 pages. Price \$9.

By the same author:

English-Russian Electrochemical Dictionary, 1931.

English-Russian Electrical Dictionary, 1939.

English-Russian Russian-English Electronics Dictionary, TM 30-545, US-Army, GPO, Washington, D.C. 1956

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CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS Vol. 37, Sept. 21, 1959, Page 86

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